

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

CONFILIED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The South and Congress.

One of the evils resulting from the policy of systematically excluding Southern representatives from Congress, is that we are deprived of the constitutionally provided means of ascertaining the necessities, wishes, opinions, and sentiments of a large section of the Union, comprising one-third our entire population. We know that in many things the Southern States are suffering greatly for want of proper legislation, or for want of proper consideration of their necessities in those matters—law, but important—over which the National Legislature has control. The Executive, so far as lies in his power, has carried on the arduous work of re-establishing the frustrated interests of the South; but on a hundred subjects, and in a thousand points, legislation of a practical cast is imperatively required, as might be expected, after the cessation of all effective legislation for four years, so far as the entire region lying south of the Potomac is concerned. In lieu of interest and action upon these matters, which come clearly within its constitutional province, Congress has devoted itself to legislation on subjects concerning which its power is at least dubious, and the most important results of which have been voted by the President, and not by the Southern States on the floor—men familiar with the condition of things in their respective States, and with all the questions on which they are called upon to legislate, we expect to find not only more intelligent discussion of those delicate social topics which require treatment, but a proper presentation of those practical interests of the South which have been so long neglected, and which now so imperatively demand attention. Leaving out of notice here all the pressing matters of Southern interest which have been left out of notice in Congress, we will name but a single question that has been up within a few days past, upon which the arguments of Southern representatives would have been of great aid to intelligent legislation. We refer to the question of an export tax upon cotton. It is but natural to suppose that the knowledge of members from the South as to the effect upon Southern industry, upon the cotton culture, and upon Southern prospects generally, of an export cotton tax of two cents per pound, would be more accurate and intelligent than that of members from the Northern States. Some may say, even on this question, which we bring up merely as an illustration, the local interests would lead all the Southern Representatives to vote one way, if they had the right to vote. It is an argument, if it be an argument at all, that works both ways, and bears against the vote of Northern members as strongly as it would against that of Southern members. We are likewise hindered from obtaining through legitimate channels the opinions and sentiments of the Southern people upon numerous important questions of national interest by the exclusion of their representatives. Congress itself has not been upon such means as it has adopted in calling before it for examination prominent men, such as Lee, Botts, and others from the Southern States. The people generally have to fall back upon what they learn from the newspapers; and this differs so widely, accordingly to the predilections of different journals, that nothing but confusion can result to the public judgment. Even those who regularly see Southern papers find it hard to gather from them the public sentiment of the body of the Southern people. In one sense, newspapers are an index to public sentiment, but like indexes generally, which only give hints and detached glimpses of a subject, they are very apt to mislead those who have not some familiarity with the matter treated of. Out of a great body of Southern papers now before us, we could, by adroit and unscrupulous sifting, detach and bring together pieces that would represent as prevalent any state of opinion, and the predictions of any desire. We all know what creditable ends some of our contemporaries constantly serve by this means; and we would as soon go to a man's most malignant enemy to learn his true character as to these newspaper sources to learn the real condition of affairs. We would obtain far more satisfactory answers to such important questions as those which the Congressional Committee put to General Lee, than were given, were the representatives from Southern States admitted to places in the National Legislature. We would be no less stringent than the most stringent—we would be no less intelligent than President Johnson himself, in requiring from these representatives, before they took their seats, the most conclusive evidence of loyalty of spirit and purpose. But being satisfied as to this, we should also feel satisfied that the nation at large would have more intelligent opinions upon the "copperhead situation," and that Congress would be able to legislate more intelligently upon Southern interests, were these representatives admitted to their seats.

Protection and High Wages.

Protection is the true policy of industrial countries wherein wages are high. Free trade is the policy of industrial countries wherein wages are low. Wages in Great Britain are only about one-quarter of what they are in the United States. Free trade, therefore, is just the thing for the British. That would open our ports to their low-priced goods, the product of low-priced labor, and would drive our mechanics from work into idleness, wherein they would buy everything and sell nothing, and they came by intervention to a deadly competition for employment with foreign operatives, who labor for the sheer means to keep soul and body together. In the "copper mines," as Frederick Douglass calls the traitorous section of Northern politics, it is consistent for Americans to advocate and plot with foreigners British free trade. The cotton planters were educated by Calhoun to the policy of keeping the Yankees from manufacturing, and convincing them to raise cheap slaves for the planters. The failure of their rebellion has not softened the temper of this education. The reconstructed South would vote to destroy the wealth-producing industry of the loyal States. And their own wretched slaves in the "copper mines" would lick their shoes while they voted with them. But what explanation can be given for the votes that would fall after these, cast by men who don't reside in the copper mines, but do in the neighborhood, and are mighty fond of their residence? If a man who turns copper mines, cries out when he is asked, "What is your business?" "I'm a copperhead," he is a man who turns copper mines. Have a trump then his father.

Inflation Blunders.

It is instructive to note that no champion of a currency of printed lies can possibly state fairly the positions they pretend to controvert. Thus, one of their last efforts reads thus:—"You claim that it would be good policy to withdraw from circulation the six or seven hundred millions of United States indebtedness which is not now drawing interest, and convert it into bonds drawing six per cent. interest."—Now, we "claim" no such thing, and teach nothing of the kind. What we claim is that the Government should speak truth, as honest people do. It has issued several hundred millions of promises to pay, which it don't pay. That is bad morality and bad finance. Let it simply redeem its notes in coin on presentation at the Sub-Treasury in New York, and then so many of them as are useful to and needed by the public will remain in circulation. We, for example, can use greenbacks in our business to

better advantage than specie; and should never think of presenting the former for conversion into the latter, provided they were kept off year. What we ask, and all we ask, is that every dollar that circulates shall be a real dollar, worth ten times in United States coin. And, if the Government chooses to keep a lot of its promises about as money, we insist that it shall redeem them on demand, as good banks redeem their issues. If it redeems them at par in New York, it may pay out greenbacks freely in New Mexico, Utah, Texas, and wherever else it has disbursed them to make it. In our own country, and they will be at least as good as gold—for some purposes, better. But, if the Government will bank, let it do it on a solid basis—none of your Owl Creek banking, but the real thing.

The World Moves.

To-day a year ago, that saw the power of the Confederacy crumble in the ruin that befel its capital seemed, also, in that loss, to inaugurate the decline of one of the main principles of the Republic. Apparently, in that day, the champion that had done battle for the rights of the States lay conquered beneath the heel of Apollon. Centralization, in that moment, flushed with the victory that had been accorded it, raised the pean above its prostrate antagonist; and to the appealing of its long-cherished hatred of the South, it united that other plea, which they too practical cast is imperatively required, as might be expected, after the cessation of all effective legislation for four years, so far as the entire region lying south of the Potomac is concerned. In lieu of interest and action upon these matters, which come clearly within its constitutional province, Congress has devoted itself to legislation on subjects concerning which its power is at least dubious, and the most important results of which have been voted by the President, and not by the Southern States on the floor—men familiar with the condition of things in their respective States, and with all the questions on which they are called upon to legislate, we expect to find not only more intelligent discussion of those delicate social topics which require treatment, but a proper presentation of those practical interests of the South which have been so long neglected, and which now so imperatively demand attention. Leaving out of notice here all the pressing matters of Southern interest which have been left out of notice in Congress, we will name but a single question that has been up within a few days past, upon which the arguments of Southern representatives would have been of great aid to intelligent legislation. We refer to the question of an export tax upon cotton. It is but natural to suppose that the knowledge of members from the South as to the effect upon Southern industry, upon the cotton culture, and upon Southern prospects generally, of an export cotton tax of two cents per pound, would be more accurate and intelligent than that of members from the Northern States. Some may say, even on this question, which we bring up merely as an illustration, the local interests would lead all the Southern Representatives to vote one way, if they had the right to vote. It is an argument, if it be an argument at all, that works both ways, and bears against the vote of Northern members as strongly as it would against that of Southern members. We are likewise hindered from obtaining through legitimate channels the opinions and sentiments of the Southern people upon numerous important questions of national interest by the exclusion of their representatives. Congress itself has not been upon such means as it has adopted in calling before it for examination prominent men, such as Lee, Botts, and others from the Southern States. The people generally have to fall back upon what they learn from the newspapers; and this differs so widely, accordingly to the predilections of different journals, that nothing but confusion can result to the public judgment. Even those who regularly see Southern papers find it hard to gather from them the public sentiment of the body of the Southern people. In one sense, newspapers are an index to public sentiment, but like indexes generally, which only give hints and detached glimpses of a subject, they are very apt to mislead those who have not some familiarity with the matter treated of. Out of a great body of Southern papers now before us, we could, by adroit and unscrupulous sifting, detach and bring together pieces that would represent as prevalent any state of opinion, and the predictions of any desire. We all know what creditable ends some of our contemporaries constantly serve by this means; and we would as soon go to a man's most malignant enemy to learn his true character as to these newspaper sources to learn the real condition of affairs. We would obtain far more satisfactory answers to such important questions as those which the Congressional Committee put to General Lee, than were given, were the representatives from Southern States admitted to places in the National Legislature. We would be no less stringent than the most stringent—we would be no less intelligent than President Johnson himself, in requiring from these representatives, before they took their seats, the most conclusive evidence of loyalty of spirit and purpose. But being satisfied as to this, we should also feel satisfied that the nation at large would have more intelligent opinions upon the "copperhead situation," and that Congress would be able to legislate more intelligently upon Southern interests, were these representatives admitted to their seats.

The Woman's Rights Bill and the Civil Rights Bill.

From the Herald. The women of America have sense enough to perceive that their time has come. They are determined that the agitation in Congress about universal suffrage shall not be understood to refer to negro suffrage alone. They claim the right to vote, and in a circular, which we published in yesterday's paper, they have called a national convention, to meet at the Church of the Puritans, on Thursday next, in order to direct the action of the women of the country on this important subject. All distinctions of color having been abolished, Mesdames Stanton and Anthony now demand the abolition of all distinctions of sex. The negro is not to be excluded from the ballot, and the woman is not to be excluded from the ballot. Great stress has been laid upon the fact that the word slave does not occur in the Constitution; but the word woman is nowhere mentioned in that ancient and respected document. There is not an argument used in favor of negro suffrage which is not quite as potential in favor of woman suffrage. On the other hand, the arguments used against giving the ballot to the negro fall to apply in the case of the woman. If negroes served the country during the recent war, so did women. If negroes are born free and equal, so are women. If the education of intelligence, and the opportunity offered against the blacks, cannot be made against our fair female friends, nor can it be said of women, as it is of the negroes, that they will be too much under the influence of the white race, since the contrary is demonstrably the case. The time, then, is propitious. We have a Congress ready for any extravagance. Let some radical member present a Woman's Rights bill, and it will pass more easily than the Civil Rights bill, and be much more acceptable to the people.

Is the President Bound to Execute an Unconstitutional Law?

From the World. This question is merely speculative—as yet, considering how completely the radicals are checked in the New Jersey Legislature, the chances are good that the veto will be sustained. Even if the Civil Rights bill passes over the veto, the question of its enforcement by the President does not necessarily become practical. As the bill is drawn, its execution depends mainly on the judiciary. The swarms of new officers it contemplates are not appointees of the President, but of the various Circuit Courts. The Courts are to appoint as many Commissioners as they please; and these Commissioners, in turn, can appoint as many persons as they please to hold the various offices. The President is several times alluded to in the bill; but the powers it clothes him with are merely permissive, not mandatory. He "may" empower persons to execute the act: "It shall be the duty of the President to appoint," "he shall be bound to execute," "he shall be bound to hold extra sessions at unusual places for the trial of offenders," "it shall be lawful" for him to employ the army to enforce the provisions of the act. He has the color of law to help him if he chooses to declare the law to be unconstitutional. The bill might have been differently drawn. It might have run—"The President shall appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate," "he shall be bound to execute," "he shall be bound to hold extra sessions at unusual places for the trial of offenders," "it shall be lawful" for him to employ the army to enforce the provisions of the act. But the ability to pass this bill over his veto is not the question. The question is, whether the President is bound to execute a law, when he declares it unconstitutional. When the radicals feel sure of their power, other acts will be passed requiring the co-operation of the President in their enforcement, against his sense of constitutional obligation. In any such case, it is a grave question, which he must decide for himself. If it should arise. Power to pass laws over his veto is power enough to impeach and depose him; and as the radicals assume the duty of impeaching and deposing him, they would also assume that it was constitutional in condemning the President for his non-enforcement. Under such circumstances, many important and delicate questions would arise. Ought the President to cooperate in a strategy for his removal, by acting precisely as his opponents would wish? Ought he, on the other hand, to lead himself to break down the Constitution? Would such a revolutionary attempt to put a certain Republican in his place justify a forcible resistance? Of these points, which are, as yet, merely speculative, we will consider but one. The President being sworn to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," he is bound to execute a law, when he declares it unconstitutional. He can be under no obligation to execute a law clearly repugnant thereto. The Constitution being the supreme law, all laws in conflict with it are void, and should be disregarded or resisted, as the case may require. The principle can extend only to the action of the Executive. The President can refuse to act under an unconstitutional law; but he cannot interpose to control the action of the Courts, who will enforce it, or declare it unconstitutional. If an unconstitutional law declares penalties, and the Courts convict and pass sentence, the President has no more power to dictate to the judges than the judge to him. But as to the power of control over it belongs to the President by his power to grant reprieves and pardons. Even where the law is constitutional, he has this authority, with no limit on its exercise but his own discretion. In the case of an unconstitutional law, he would be justified in cancelling every sentence by a pardon—a prerogative which neither the Legislative nor the Judicial Department can interfere, as he derives it directly from the Constitution. President Johnson should assert the independent right of the Executive to judge for himself of constitutional questions connected with his own duties. He could adduce the authority of Executive discretion, which extends to the pardon of Democratic predecessors—President Jefferson and Jackson. The following exposition, by Jefferson, of his views on the subject, is worth recalling: It is from a letter to Judge Roane—"My countrymen, I have passed the bill in question from what you quote. It is that each department is truly independent of the others, and has an equal right to decide for itself what is the meaning of the Constitution in the cases submitted to it. It is not for me to say that it is to set ultimately and without appeal. I will explain myself by examples, which, having occurred while I was in office, are better known to me, and the principles which governed them. "A legislative bill, which passed the House of Representatives, and which had subjected certain individuals to the penalties of fine and imprisonment. On coming into office, I released these individuals by the power of pardon committed to Executive discretion, which extends to the pardon of Democratic predecessors. When citizens were suffering under the authority of law, or which was equivalent, under a law unauthorized by the Constitution, and therefore null. In the case of Madison and Jackson, the Federal Government declared the commissions signed and sealed by the President were valid, although not delivered. I deemed delivery essential to complete a deed, which as long as it remains in the hands of the party, is as yet, and remains, a nullity. The delivery of the commissions. They cannot issue a mandamus to the President, or the Legislature, or to any of their officers. When the British treaty of 1794 arrived, without any provision for its ratification, I determined not to ratify it. The Senate thought I should ask their advice. I thought that would be a mockery of them, when I was predetermined against following it, should they advise its ratification. The Constitution had made their advice necessary to confirm a treaty, but not to reject it. This has been blamed by some, but I have never doubted its soundness. In the cases of two persons arrested, under exactly similar circumstances, the Federal Court determined that one of them (Duane) was not a citizen; the House of Representatives nevertheless determined that the other (Smith, of South Carolina) was a citizen; and admitted

him to a seat in their body. Duane was a Republican and Smith a Federalist, and those decisions were made during the Federal ascendancy. "I here are examples of my position, that each of the three departments has equally the right to decide for itself what is its duty under the Constitution, without regard to what the others may have decided for themselves under a similar question."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BORMOLO. THE CONVERSE. The new Seminary of St. Charles Bormolo will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4, at 4 o'clock. Addressed will be by Rev. THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD, THE REV. F. L. O'CONNOR, S. J., (formerly Rector of the Seminary), THE VERY REV. DR. CHARRA, V. G., and others. Most of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese will be present. A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, across the Market Street Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, April 4, at 5 o'clock, for the grounds of the New Seminary, and will return to Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Can be had at any of the Churches in the City, on SATURDAY, 3:30 P. M.

WEST PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE. THIRTY-NINTH AND MARKET STREETS. Lecture by Professor HENRY MORTON, on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1866, at 8 o'clock. Subject—GALVANISM. To be illustrated with Experiments. Tickets for the Course, with single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the LIBRARY, at MARKET DRUG STORE, CORNER OF BROAD AND MARKET STREETS, on SATURDAY, APRIL 2, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors, SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BROADWAY, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock. For the election of Officers, Directors, and by any of the Board of Managers. 2:30 P. M. SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, March 29, 1866. A meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 10th of April, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. For the election of Officers, Directors, and by any of the Board of Managers. For further particulars, apply to the Secretary, E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR- RAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organ in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Intercourse and its Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment. The only national and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the young, and a valuable reference to the medical and legal authorities of the day. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. J. A. CROOK, No. 31 AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted in person, or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 17 6m

JUST PUBLISHED.—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the 21st Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MAR- RAGE. To be had free of four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 418 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1/2

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DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, 100 N. 3RD ST., PHILADELPHIA. The public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect, for the accommodation of guests. He has ordered a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His WINE-BRAND is of the first quality. He has also a large and commodious Bar, where the SUPERIOR BRANDS of WHISKY, &c., are kept.

INTERNAL REVENUE. UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET (One door below Chestnut). ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment. Particular attention paid to small orders. The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. The following rates of discount are allowed:— On all orders of \$25, two per cent. discount. On all orders of \$100, three per cent. discount. On all orders of \$500, four per cent. discount. All orders should be sent to HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. 16

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REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE TO, Broad Street, Above Race, East Side. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY. The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last season, and having sold his entire interest in the business to Messrs. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, desires to place in their hands all the business of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kind- ly patronize them with their custom. Respectfully, &c. &c. A. BROWN.

THE STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

Watches and Jewelry. TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC. We are offering our stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE AT A DISCOUNT. Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold. CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 112 CHESTNUT ST. 52 1/2c

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LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Has just received a large and splendid assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES. Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds. Purchasers wishing HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH will do well to call at once and make a selection. Price moderate. All watches warranted. Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 1/2

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SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c. J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 Chestnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurements of every shape and size. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 709 CHESTNUT STREET. TEAS, &c. TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 42 S. SECOND STREET. ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 42 S. SECOND STREET. 40 C. BEST MILD COFFEE, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 42 S. SECOND STREET. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE. Prices at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 42 S. SECOND STREET. TRY THEM. GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 42 S. SECOND STREET. TRY THEM. DENTISTRY. ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having spent three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 1/2

THE EYE AND EAR. DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, AND DISORDERS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MORSBACH'S new and unvalued system of treating the above diseases, by his "ANALYSER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all nations, and the ENDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. Those with TESTIMONIALS from all REFERENCE to responsible CITIZENS can be examined by Dr. Von Morsbach, his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 161 WALNUT STREET. 2 1/2m

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manila and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc., No. 23 NORTH WATER STREET, and No. 21 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, COLLEAD F. FITLER. 1 1/2

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